

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

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THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY, CHICAGO HOUSE

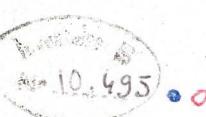
Charles Francis Nims - Field Director

On an archaeological excavation there is always the air of hopeful anticipation of an exciting discovery. In an enterprise such as the Epigraphic Survey has been conducting for more than forty years there is little expectation of finding hitherto unseen evidence. Most of the monuments we have been documenting have been known for generations, and scholars have made copies of what they consider important. Such records usually have been incomplete and have not always been accurate. Seldom have they given a full picture of the available information from a monument.

There have been certain notable exceptions. Many of the tomb chapels of the ancient officials have been fully published. The Egypt Exploration Society still is continuing the publication of the temple of Seti I at Abydos, and the French Institute of Archaeology has through many years been concentrating on the temples of the Ptolemaic period.

The Epigraphic Survey began its work with attention to the monuments of Ramesses III in the Theban area. It has published the epigraphic material from the reign of this king both at Karnak and at Medinet Habu. For the latter complex it also has published an architectural survey. So far ten folio volumes of inscriptions have appeared, half of them of elephant size. The next volume in our series will contain the records of the High Gate of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu.

This eastern entrance to the temenos was sixty feet high, joined to massive mud brick walls of the same height. It combined the functions of a fortified approach to the temple area and a pleasure pavilion for the king. On the exterior walls is depicted the majesty of



Ramesses III as a conqueror and a priest-god. On the walls of the rooms within, which are in the upper stories, are scenes of the ruler with the girls of his harem. According to an inscription copied last season, these were his daughters. They entertain their father with music, play draughts with him, and feed him sweetmeats. With the exception of some Amarna depictions there are preserved no other records of the kings in their moments of relaxation.

Painted decorations showing baskets of fruit and formal bouquets once covered the reveals of the windows of the High Gate. During the three millenniums since they were executed the designs have suffered greatly. A straight photograph was found to have too little contrast for reproduction, and a line drawing did not adequately represent the pattern. We chose to emphasize the design by a pencil reinforcement of a photographic print to show what still could be discerned on the walls.

Another project approaching completion is the recording of the Tomb Chapel of Kheruef, Steward of Queen Tiy. Here are some of the finest Eighteenth Dynasty reliefs in the Theban Necropolis. Several of the scenes were seen by the German Egyptologist Adolph Erman in the beginning of 1886 when he was led through labyrinthine tunnels by his donkey boy. Some time before the first world war Alan Gardiner and Norman Davies saw the same reliefs, but in the twisting passages through which they crawled they lost their sense of direction and had little idea where the tomb lay. When the entrance way, which we now know led to a sunken court, was found later, Davies believed that it was part of a second tomb of the official. During the second world war the back portico of the court, which has most of the reliefs, was rediscovered by Ahmed Fakhry with the help of Zakaria Goneim, and an excellent report was published by the former.

In 1957-59 the Epigraphic Survey and the Department of Antiquities cleared the debris from the court and the rear rooms. Except for an inscribed seated statue, with the upper part lost, no new records were found. The large hall, the unfinished passage behind, and the position of the entrance to the burial chamber are parallel in plan to the contemporary tomb chapel of the Vizier Ramose, but the latter had no court in front.

The limestone in this area is exceedingly friable, and all but one of the pillars of the hall had collapsed under the weight of the roof and the debris above it. Many of the reliefs have been damaged seriously. The natural salts in one section of the rock have been extruded in crystals which have raised blisters and even pushed off sections of the reliefs. The zealots of the Amarna period erased most of the mentions of Amon in the text, though they did not touch the god's name where it appeared on the cartouches of Amenhotep III and IV. We believe that the depictions of the owner of the tomb and the texts accompanying him were erased at the same time. Later two of the four figures of Amenhotep IV in the entrance were destroyed. In modern times, probably soon after Erman saw the reliefs, the part then accessible was

subject to the vandalism of local tomb robbers, who attempted to cut away the heads of the king, queen, and princesses. Probably most of the heads were destroyed in the attempt; only the upper part of the figures of two of the princesses, which have been in the Berlin Museum since early in the century, have been located. Fortunately, Erman made sketches of what he saw, and this has enabled us to restore most of what has been lost.

The Amarna erasures seldom went deep into the rock, and the remaining traces of inscriptions and figures have been recovered through careful study. In the entrance three prayers offered by Kheruef, seeming at first sight to be completely lost, have been restored almost in their entirety through the attention and cooperation of the Egyptologists and artists. Another erased inscription above one of the prayers, long thought to have been a list of offerings, has proved to be the earliest example of that rare form, the word square, often called a "cross-word puzzle". The words were arranged in squares so that they read both horizontally and vertically. The erasure here was very thorough, and we will not be able to reconstruct the content completely, but have discovered enough to show the nature of the text. With the completion of this drawing, and two or three others already under way, the documentation of this tomb chapel will be finished and ready for the compilation of the text which will accompany the photographs, plans, and drawings.

Because it was begun by Ramesses III, the Temple of Khonsu at Karnak engaged the attention of the expedition many years ago. The need to complete the documentation of Medinet Habu caused the work to be suspended in the late 1940's. In the intervening period we have cooperated with the Chicago Nubian Expedition in the recording of the small temple of Ramesses II of Beit el-Wali as well as undertaken the work at the Tomb Chapel of Kheruef. Now that the three other projects are being published or near the final stages of field work, it was possible for us to return, in December 1966, to the Khonsu Temple. Shortly this will have the full attention of the whole staff.

Now within the temenos of Amon, the temple once may have had its own enclosure wall. An earlier building stood on the site; this was razed in the latter years of Ramesses III. We believe that no new blocks were quarried, but that the builders used stones from older, demolished structures, including those of all rulers from Thutmose III to Amenhotep IV, and of Haremhab and Ramesses II. Statues found in the temple, which must have been in the earlier one, were made by Hatshepsut, Tutankhamon, and Seti I.

Since all of the walls of the temple are bonded, it is impossible for the person untrained in architecture to discern any building periods. We do not know, then, how much of the structure was completed under Ramesses III, but only a few rooms in the rear of the temple were decorated in his reign. Ramesses IV continued the work on the reliefs, but it was suddenly suspended, perhaps at his death, with some of the scenes left unfinished. No further decoration was added until the latter part of the reign of Ramesses XI, when the work was resumed in the hypostyle hall by the First Prophet of Amon, Herihor, following instructions from his king. In various scenes the former showed himself

offering to the gods in the position usually occupied by the king. Then on the doorway to the sanctuary Herihor entered his name in cartouches, thus proclaiming himself king, even though Ramesses XI was still alive. In the reign of Necktenebo II, Ahmes, a priest whose offices included several connected with this temple, carved new inscriptions on this doorway, but copied those of Herihor which were on the jambs, preserving the older records. In the court of the temple the scenes show Herihor both as First Prophet and as Pharaoh, with the first office appearing in a cartouche as his prenomen.

Since many of the reliefs of Herihor were copied in the earlier work of the Epigraphic Survey, we are concentrating on the reliefs of the hypostyle hall and the court. We hope within the next several seasons to complete this section and to publish them in a single volume. Unfortunately, the original work on the walls of the hypostyle hall was crudely done, and the surface of the stones was not well dressed by the ancient artisans. Later every face and limb of the figures of gods, king, and priest was defaced, probably by the early Christians. It is much more difficult to make facsimile drawings of this sort of representation than of one which was well executed.

Jaroslav Černý has been telling me of his first visit to Egypt in 1926, when the Epigraphic Survey was quite new, and beginning to work out its methods. Since then many Egyptologists have cooperated in the enterprise, and through their efforts, and those of a great number of able artists and draughtsmen, standards have been established by which similar enterprises are judged. We are doing our best to live up to the reputation of our distinguished predecessors.

SPACE, TIME, AND EGYPT -- FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Marian Robertson, ARCE Fellow

It was mid-winter; the airport at Rome had been miserably noisy and cold, and merely to keep my footing so as to get to the plane taking me into Cairo, I had had to fight bitterly against the violent winds and sleety snow. Now, in that plane, during this final stage of my long flight begun so far away in Salt Lake City, I pondered much about the old-new world lying ahead. How would it be to live in a country actively and earnestly at war with a neighbor? And would the legendary, exotic romances of the Near East prove true, or would the equally famous dirt and poverty thereof intrude enough to spoil my dreams?

A scant two hours later, as I landed at my destination, certain answers already began to appear. Because of my friendship in America with their son, Nabil, the Naguib Youssef family had prepared to welcome me into their home as a daughter, and this they did. Whereas the rest of the family managed to share two bedrooms, I was given a room to myself, the room traditionally reserved for whoever in the family was undertaking serious studies, and for whom, therefore, solitude and privacy were essential. At the table, I was given the honored place to the right of Mr. Youssef - a table so big that it truly filled the good-sized dining room, and one which proved quite necessary to accommodate the large Youssef family. For although only three children were now at home, the others, married and living nearby, were wont to come by for a visit and a meal. Indeed, for my arrival, the oldest daughter, beautiful Nazik, had come clear from Miniah with her husband and children, to greet me and hear direct news from America about her beloved brother so far away from home.

Nazik's visit meant that for five days there were twelve of us living together under one small roof, and yet the crowding was not oppressive. Each one came and went, slept, studied and worked as he needed. This continual coming and going, a sort of individual distributing of time, as it were, somehow created a natural distribution in the space available; one could always find some corner or other.

However, it was riding the autobus that gave me my first real lesson in the idea of "Maleesh," time can replace space". Whenever I stood at the bus stop, watching one bus after another pass by, much too jammed to take on any but the most daring and intrepid, I was forced to mitigate the annoyance of my lengthening wait by realizing that my late arrival would be quite understood, or possibly even go unnoticed. And as protection against the everpresent delays and pushing in face of the crowds at hand, I soon very easily adopted that most useful of Arab proverbs, "Patience is the key to tranquility."

How different was my attitude in Egypt from what it had been in the vast American West, where spaces were so big, and demanded such time to cover, that to lose an hour was to lose something quite

unregainable. And I wondered, might the incessant American pressure for time and its deadlines be a holdover from the pioneering days when careful scheduling determined the success or failure of an expedition into the wilderness? Had those great distances somehow made the fixed timetable a naturally accepted requirement of life in America?

And conversely, here in Egypt where every inch was at a premium, had the pressures of so many people in such a small space necessitated some escape from the pressures of time? Could it be that a human being endures only so much tension from his environment, and that given more freedom as to space, he will tolerate less freedom as to time, whereas given much restriction in space, he will seek release by refusing urgent restriction from time? Or, to put it in mathematical terms, could it be that more space x less time = less space x more time?

These thoughts were just taking shape the Saturday I journeyed to Saqqara. There, ambling around in the desert sands, literally on the edge of emptiness, and standing before the pyramids that spanned uncountable centuries of human existence, I gradually defined my feelings. Here, far from the crushing, uncomfortable buses, and far, ever so far, from the demands of a relentless, inflexible schedule, reigned calm and detachment. Here was blessed relief, apparently infinite like the time and space engulfing me. -- And yet, no, not quite so.

My untiring imagination, so typically human in its constant curiosity, could not let me rest my case with any such simple maxims or formulae. I, like every other man, began to question the tombs, the sands, and the heavens. Slowly, somewhat sadly, I came to realize that my relief, like that of every other man would come not in trying to avoid the worldly pressures wrought by time and space, but would come, rather, in trying to help fathom, through my own special work, the meaning of it all.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY PRE-HISTORIC EXPEDITION

Fred Wendorf, Director

The expedition has now begun its seventh season of work in Egypt. This year it is concentrating in the area between Esna and Sohag, on both banks of the Nile. The primary purpose of the present project is to seek Late Paleolithic living sites which contain evidence of the use of grain as a source of food. Previous seasons have disclosed numerous sites with grinding stones and stone blades with polished edges, possibly sickles, associated with radiocarbon samples which have been dated between 12,000 and 13,000 BC. If these dates are correct, then man was using grain as a source of food some 2000 years earlier in Egypt than elsewhere in the Middle East.

Field work began on January 3rd. The total technical staff includes eight scholars from four countries and representing several different disciplines. In addition to the Director, the staff includes Dr. Robert DuBois, geophysicist from the University of Oklahoma. Dr. DuBois is a specialist on paleomagnetism and is attempting to establish a long range curve of the changes in the earth's magnetic field, as reflected in Egypt during the last 30,000 years. Dr. Vance Haynes, Department of Geochronology, University of Arizona, participated as a specialist in radiocarbon dating. The more than forty radiocarbon samples from pre-historic sites in Nubia thus far processed have shown an unusually high frequency of inconsistent results. Dr. Haynes is attempting to evaluate the probable causes of this situation. Dr. J. Gautier, University of Gent, Belgium, is a member of the expedition as paleontologist. Dr. Gautier had previously studied the pre-historic faunal remains recovered during the Nubian campaign. Dr. Rushdi Said, geologist from the University of Cairo, was present as geological consultant, a role he has held during the several previous seasons which the expedition has worked in Egypt. Dr. Romuld Schild, Polish Academy of Sciences is serving as archeologist. Finally, three doctoral candidates, Mr. Fikri Abdel Fatah from Ain Shems University and Mr. James Phillips and Mr. Scott Hayes of Southern Methodist University are serving as assistant archeologists.

At the time of this writing, the field work is still underway and will continue until the end of February or the early part of March. Thus far, surveys have been conducted on the west bank of the Nile from Esna to Sohag and on the East bank from Luxor to Naga Hamadi. Very few sites were encountered during the first part of the season, and none were noted which contributed significantly to the central problem being studied by the Expedition. It was not until the survey was shifted to the east bank that significant Late Paleolithic sites were encountered. These are now under study. At this moment their meaning in terms of Egyptian pre-history is not yet evident.

NOTES ON ARCHEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

Department of Antiquities

The Department of Antiquities is working on the restoration of the interior of the Pyramid of Mycerinus, which it plans soon to open to the public. Meanwhile, the restoration of the Solar Boat of Cheops is nearing completion and in the near future will be moved to the specially built museum in which it will be displayed at the foot of the Pyramid, over the pit where the boat fragments were first discovered.

Professor Jean-Philippe Lauer, in Sakkara for another season with the Department of Antiquities, is continuing his work in the vicinity of the Pyramid of Sekhemkhet, looking for the entrance in the western desert to the tunnel leading to the southern tomb. Also recovering inscriptions from the interior of the Pyramid of Teti, Professor Lauer is delayed in his work by the necessity of erecting hoists to move the enormous blocks which have fallen as those below have long since been removed by rock robbers.

Dr. Abdel Moneim Abu Bakr, Dr. Ahmed Bakir, Dr. Soad Maher and Dr. Mourad Kamel are participating in the training course for lecturers and guides organized by the Ministry of Tourism.

Dr. Shafik of the Coptic Museum, Dr. Gamal Salem of the Egyptian Museum, Dr. Ahmed Hamdy of the Islamic Museum and Dr. Yussef Hanna of the Greco-Roman Museum are among the six Egyptians who will leave for France in March at the invitation of the French authorities to spend six months working in the Louvre. Under an agreement concluded last year at the time of the Paris exhibition of Tutankhamen, the French Government awarded thirty six-month fellowships to Egyptians for training at the Louvre. The Department of Antiquities has decided to extend these fellowships over five years, sending six Egyptians each year.

Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, Director General of Antiquities, visited Japan for two weeks during January as the guest of the Japanese Government. Dr. Mokhtar attended UNESCO meetings in Paris over a fifteen day period in February and March, at which time Dr. Gamal Mehrez relieved him as the UAR Delegate.

Other Expeditions

The Austrian mission under the direction of Dr. Manfred Bietak, having worked for three seasons at Tell Deba, near Kantir in the Delta, returned to the same site for a few weeks in November. It is now planned that excavating will recommence in May.

Dr. Walter Emery, having recovered completely from an operation which delayed the beginning of his season, resumed his work in Sakkara the first week in February under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Society.

The French Institute, under the direction of Professor Francois Daumas, continued its excavations at Killia, south west of Alexandria, in November and December. The two months were spent in clearing a large area on the outer boundaries of the city, where large buildings and some towers were found. After a period of fifteen years, the French Institute has renewed its concession to study the Montu Temple at Karnak, which consists mainly of dismantling the Temple, examining and photographing each of the stones and then replacing them. Professor Daumas intends to return to Esna for additional work on the temple and to excavate at least one more of the hermitages on the edge of the desert. It is questionable whether, because of the present situation, the Institute will be able to resume work in April on the convent and church at Dekkila, just outside Alexandria.

A recent agreement between the French and the U.A.R. Governments, concluded by Mme. Desroches-Noblecourt, has resulted in a joint venture for the preservation and restoration of Karnak. Under the terms of the contract, the French are to provide the personnel while the Egyptians are to provide such facilities as housing, workmen, etc. Dr. Serge Sauneron, a philologist, and Dr. Lauffray, an architect, are the directors of the project. Although the agreement provides the signatories with exclusive rights to the work at Karnak, it will not affect such existing concessions as the work of Chicago House on the temple of Khonsu or Mr. Ray Smith's work on the blocks from the temple of Akhneton.

An expedition from the University of Rome, under the direction of Dr. Sergio Donadoni, carried out a short season at its excavations at Antinoe (Sheikh Abada), near Mellawi, from October 31 until November 15. The short season permitted only a closer examination of some early buildings in the vicinity of the Ramesside Temple and the digging of an exploratory trench through the ptolemaic cemetery, where large wine amphoras were discovered, probably imported from Greece.

Professor Dr. Verner Kaiser, former Director of the Egyptian Department of the Berliner Museum, has recently been named the new Director of the German Archeological Institute in Cairo to succeed Dr. Hans Stock, who was killed in an automobile accident in 1966. Dr. Mueller-Wiener has been Acting Director for the past year.

The German Institute resumed in January its work on Tomb 386, in the vicinity of Deir el Bahri in Luxor, under the direction of Dr. Arnold. In the spring the Germans will return to Abu Mena (Mariout), where they will dig exploratory trenches in the ptolemaic ruins south of the city. They will also continue work on the Karm el Ahbariya church dating from the Fifth and Sixth Centuries, located seven kilometers north of Abu Mena.

Dr. Gerhart Haeny of the Swiss Institute in Cairo has joined Dr. Louis Zapkar of the Oriental Institute of Chicago University at his excavations at Semna in the Sudan.

Dr. Martin Almagro is directing a small Spanish archeological expedition which arrived in Egypt in mid-January and is working at Ehnassiyya el Medina, a small village in the governorate of Beni Suef.

The expedition hopes to find the missing half of a large statue of Ramses II which they discovered three years ago.

General Carl Bruner, UNESCO delegate for the safeguarding of cultural and archeological monuments, has paid several visits to Egypt in recent months and has discussed with appropriate government officials the question of archeological activities in occupied territories.

Dr. Herman De Meulenaere of the Queen Elizabeth Foundation in Belgium arrived in February with his colleagues to begin his second season at El Kab.

Under the direction of Dr. Carla Burri, Director of the Archeological Section of the Italian Cultural Institute in Cairo, the 18th Dynasty Temple of Thutmose III at Ellesiya, presented to the Italian Government by the Egyptian Government in appreciation for Italy's participation in the campaign to preserve the Nubian monuments, has been shipped to Italy, where it is now being reassembled in a large enclosed courtyard, constructed especially to house it, at the Turin Museum.

As reflected in the ARCE Guest Book, current American archeological activities in Egypt include the epigraphic survey at Chicago House, which opened the current season in November, the Southern Methodist Pre-Historic Expedition, which is now completing its seventh season, the University of Pennsylvania expedition at Dra Abu el-Naga, and the Yale-Pennsylvania expedition at Abydos. In addition to the above, Dr. James Harris from the University of Michigan is currently pursuing his cephalometric survey of Nubian school-children in Komombo and Mr. Ray Smith is proceeding with his analysis of blocks which once comprised the temple of Akhnaton at Luxor. A representative from the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California in Berkeley is currently in Cairo discussing with the Ain Shems authorities the possibility of resuming work on the joint project for x-raying the pyramids.

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE MILLENARY OF THE FOUNDING OF CAIRO

Arrangements by the Ministry of Culture for the celebration in 1969 of the millenary of the founding of the city of Cairo are progressing. The activities being planned by the Ministry fall into two categories: the first, a continuing program throughout the year of cultural presentations by those countries with whom the U.A.R. has cultural agreements, and the second, a series of special events.

For the series of cultural presentations to extend throughout the year, the Ministry is assigning one month to each of the participating countries, although nothing will be scheduled for the summer months of July, August and September. For example, the month of January has been assigned to the Soviet Union, which will bring the Bolshoi to Cairo along

with Russian films and other cultural productions. In February, France will present the Comédie Française, the Ballet of the National Opera of Paris and an exhibition of the masters of the school of Paris. In March, East Berlin will feature the Chamber Opera, interpreting the works of Mozart and Richard Strauss. Poland's National Philharmonic will perform during the month of April and in May the accent will be on Polish cultural presentations. During June it is hoped that Aida can be presented at the Pyramids, with the lead possibly going to some such outstanding singer as Leontine Price. No arrangements have yet been made for October. November will feature the Italian arts, a particularly appropriate selection in that the Rome Opera Company will present Rigoletto on November 1, 1969, as it did exactly one hundred years before at the opening of the Cairo Opera House. December will feature a series of concerts of music from the Arab countries.

Special events will include a colloquium on various aspects of the history of Cairo, in which approximately thirty scholars of Islam from abroad, including several members of the ARCE Board of Governors, will be asked to participate. The colloquium, to be held between March 26 and April 5, 1969, will cover a wide range of subjects as, for example, the History and Development of Al-Azhar, the Economic History of Cairo, the Political History of the Fatimid - Ayyubid Period and of the Mamluk-Ottoman Period, etc. Each participant will be asked to present a paper on his area of specialization.

The papers presented at the colloquium, as revised following the discussions, will be published in a volume commemorating the occasion.

Another special event in connection with the millenary will be an exhibition of art in Egypt from the founding of Cairo as a Fatimid capital in 969 A.D. until the Turkish conquest of 1517 A.D. The exhibition, to be housed in the former Municipality Building between the Nile Hilton and the British Cathedral, will be open to the public from March through May 1969 and will include primarily medieval objects from the various museums of Egypt, to be supplemented by objects of Islamic Art loaned from museums outside the country. In this connection both the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Freer Gallery of Art have been asked to lend objects from their collections for the Cairo exhibition.

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

Among the earliest visitors to the ARCE Center after the events of last summer were Dr. Henry Fischer of the Metropolitan, in Cairo to work out the details of the transfer of the Dendur Temple to New York; Dr. Charles Nims, awaiting official permission to reopen Chicago House, which had been under seal since the June war; Dr. George Scanlon of our Board of Governors, who visited Cairo for several weeks in October; and Mr. James Lipscomb, Director of the Egyptian office of the Ford Foundation in Egypt on a survey trip to assess the practicability of re-instituting a portion of his organization's program here.

Signatures in the guest book during November included many of the Chicago House team as they transited Cairo en route to Luxor.

Two more members of the Board of Governors, Dr. John Badeau of Columbia University and Dr. Morroe Berger of Princeton, visited the Center during December. Mr. Harold Hurst, ARCE Treasurer, spent one week at the Center helping to select an accountant and to establish fiscal reporting schedules for the office. Dr. Moukhtar Ani of Georgetown University, the first 1967-68 ARCE Fellow to arrive from the States, registered at the Center in December, overlapping by a few weeks Dr. Sami Hamarneh, 1966-67 ARCE Fellow from the Smithsonian Institution, who returned to the States after having completed his project on the history of medicine in the Near East, despite the interruptions of the June war.

During January Father William Van Elten Casey, this year's Director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, visited the Center, where an exchange of views on similar problems proved most interesting and useful. Dr. Marian Robertson from Utah, our second Fellow, arrived and lost no time settling down to work. Mr. Ron Wolfe, succeeding Mr. Jackson Sigler as Director of the Cairo office of the American Friends of the Middle East, arrived in January and moved into his office located directly above the Center. Dr. Donald Hansen, Director of the Mendes Expedition and also a member of our Board, accompanied by Dr. Vaughn Crawford of the Metropolitan, were in Cairo for a few days in January, called at the Department of Antiquities and spent one day at the site of Mendes. Mr. Lanny Bell, leader of the University of Pennsylvania expedition at Dra Abu El-Naga (see Newsletter No. 63), passed through the Center on his way to Luxor for his second season, as did Dr. Jaroslav Černý, supervisor of Mr. Bell's work and engaged in a fascinating project sponsored by the Department of Antiquities in correlating the graffiti in the hills of Thebes.

The signatures in the guest book during January reflected a break in the academic routine as scholars, either visiting Egypt briefly or returning after a semester in Europe, dropped by the Center: Dr. Victor Arnold, of the German Archeological Institute; Dr. Heins Morense, of the Hallstadt Museum, member of the Austrian expedition of Tel Deba in the Delta; Dr. Gerhard Haeny, of the Swiss Institute; Dr. Michel Malinines, Egyptologist at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Paris; Dr. Herman De Meulenaere, Director of the Belgian expedition at El Kab, and two of his colleagues.

In February Mr. and Mrs. Avery Kolstad called at the Center, looking at Cairo with a critical eye since he is a candidate for the position of Director of the TWA office here when TWA flights are resumed in March. Mr. Alden Clark, Vice-President of Franklin Book Programs Inc., called to offer their facilities in connection with a volume of Arabic short-stories, which is soon to be published under the auspices of the ARCE. Dr. Fred Wendorf, Director of the Southern Methodist University Pre-Historic Expedition (see above), visited the Center during his mid-season trip to Cairo to arrange for additional funds and supplies, and Miss Nora Scott of the Metropolitan spent a few days in Egypt en route home from a trip to Kenya. Mr. Michael Horn from Harvard, the last of our 1967-68 Fellows, arrived in February, thus completing our roster of Fellows until the new group begins to arrive after July 1. Toward the end of February Mr. David O'Connor checked in at the Center with his new bride on his way to Abydos, where he will direct the Yale-Pennsylvania expedition in its second season.

FORMER FELLOWS

Joseph De Somogyi writes from London, Ontario, where his wife is Head of the Department in the Library of the University of Western Ontario. Dr. De Somogyi has completed his book on Muslim Egypt's Trade and Transport Relations with Other Islamic Lands, soon to be published by the Harvard University Press. His other two typescripts awaiting publication are The History of Islamic Trade and The Economic and Transport Geography of Islam. Meanwhile, Dr. De Somogyi is republishing works of Ignace Goldziher, one of the European founders of Islamology. He has reedited and written a foreword to Goldziher's Zie Zahiriten ihr Lehresystem und ihre Geschichte and his Short History of Classical Arabic Literature, which Dr. De Somogyi had already translated into English. (Address: 419 Waterloo Street, London, Ontario).

Sami Hamarneh left Alexandria with his wife and son by ship on December 23, having completed, despite the interruptions of last summer, publication of his book History of Arabic Medicine and Pharmacy. Back at his former position as Head of the Division of Medical Sciences in the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Hamarneh was preparing a paper he had been invited to give in February at U. C. L. A. (Address: 4631 Mass. Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016).

Marjory Hansen Liimatainen reports that following her evacuation from Egypt last June she had "a pleasant one month rehabilitation" in Athens, during which she married the former Science Attaché at the Cairo Embassy, Dr. Robert C. Liimatainen, now assigned to Tehran. Both were working hard on an AEC Atoms - in - Action Exhibit, although Mrs. Liimatainen intended to continue her dissertation as soon as she could get to an Egyptological library. (Address: U. S. Embassy, Box 2000, APO New York 09205).

Paul McLean is teaching in the Theological Seminary of Southern Methodist University while he completes the requirements for his doctorate. Mrs. McLean is secretarying part-time in the Chemistry Department. (Address: 3739 Granada Street, Dallas, Texas).

Donald Reid, at Princeton, is meeting a May 1 deadline for his thesis, which he hopes eventually may develop into a book. Mrs. Reid is again teaching disturbed children in a nearby state mental hospital. (Address: 403-B Devereux Avenue, Princeton, N.J.).

Joseph Stefanelli writes from New York that despite the cost of living his wife likes her job and he is happy painting at the studio each day. (Address: 158 West 22 Street, New York City, N.Y. 111).

Edward L. B. Terrace, back in Boston as Assistant Curator of the Department of Egyptian Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, has been granted a Ph.D. from Harvard following the submission of his dissertation The Paintings of DJEHUTYNEKHT, Governor of the Hare Nome in the Middle Kingdom, which is to be published in August or September. Dr. Terrace is conducting a seminar in Middle Kingdom painting at Harvard. (Address: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston 15, Massachusetts).

Barbara Turzynski, having married Mr. Herbert T. Drushell on September 9, is now an instructor at Ohio State and is hoping to complete her dissertation relating to amphora handles in June. (Address: 2232 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio).

IN MEMORIUM

ZAKI RISKALLAH

Directors of expeditions and others responsible for bringing archeological equipment into Egypt or for shipping objects out of the country will learn with deep regret of the death last June of Zaki Riskallah of the Department of Antiquities. Mr. Riskallah had always been most helpful in expediting the arrival or departure of equipment through customs, in preparing passes and other essential documentation and in regulating the registration of vehicles. In recent years the Director General of Antiquities had come to lean heavily on Mr. Riskallah. Despite his increased responsibilities within the Department, Mr. Riskallah could always be counted on to be at the airport at any hour of the day or night. Mr. Riskallah was one of the most efficient, tireless and cooperative officials in the Government, whose services were in constant demand by all the archeological expeditions in Egypt. It will be a long time before a man of Mr. Riskallah's energy and efficiency can be found to take his place.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, JR.

The members of the Center deeply regret the death of George Johnstone, Jr. Mr. Johnstone, one of our youngest members was a student of great promise. His interest in and enthusiasm for Egypt bespoke a bright future.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

Needler, Winifred.

"Looking at Ancient Egypt in the Royal Ontario Museum," in The Connoisseur 166 (1967), pp. 95-100, 144-149; illus., plates (some col).

Miss Needler's two articles deal with the history of the Egyptian collection in the great Toronto museum and the work done by the museum toward making its material available to scholars and other visitors. A number of the interesting pieces from the large collection are illustrated in excellent reproductions.

O'Connor, David.

"Abydos: A Preliminary Report of the Pennsylvania - Yale Expedition, 1967," in Expedition 10, 1967, pp. 10-23; illus. (The Bulletin of The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania)

This article is an expanded and richly illustrated version of the report kindly contributed by Mr. O'Connor to Newsletter No. 63 (October, 1967). The author has returned to Egypt to continue work at the site.

Smith, Ray Winfield.

"The Akhenaten Temple Project," in Expedition, 10, 1967, pp 24-32; illus. (The Bulletin of The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania)

Dr. Smith, a former Director of the Center in Cairo and now a Research Associate of the University Museum, has been engaged during this season and last in photographing the blocks from the Aten Temple at Karnak and programming them for the computor in the hope of determining how they fit together. This project is sponsored by the University Museum, and will doubtless require many seasons of work, but it is hoped that it will make possible a reconstruction of the temple. Thousands of blocks from the dismantled structure were used in antiquity as fill in various parts of the great Karnak complex and, while many of them have been salvaged, a number remain to be rescued from oblivion. This rescue operation will now be supervised by the French Expedition, which, as has been noted elsewhere in this Newsletter, has been granted the concession for the Karnak temple. Dr. Smith, who has long been interested in the application of scientific techniques to archaeological and historical research, is directing the photography and computorizing for the project and the University Museum has enlisted in support a committee of Egyptologists, many of whom are members of the Center. This article outlines the progress of the work.

Cooney, John D.

"Amarna Art in the Cleveland Museum,"
in The Bulletin of The Cleveland Museum
of Art LV (1968), pp. 3-17; illus., plates
(1 col.).

In this article Mr. Cooney describes eight objects stemming from late Dynasty XVIII which have been for some time in the Cleveland collection. These include two fine heads of Amenhotep III, a smaller one in rose quartzite, probably dating from late in the king's reign and showing marked Amarna influence, and a larger granite head, perhaps from a coronation statue, portraying the youthful king and only hinting at the changes in sculptural style that were to come. A sandstone head of Akhenaten and one of Nefertiti in sunk relief show the Amarna style in its most exaggerated form; together with a third block picturing workmen in raised relief they undoubtedly come from the Aten temple at Karnak. With these and a few minor objects as text, Mr. Cooney outlines the main tendencies of the revolutionary art of the Amarna period in a readable and vivid manner.

Cooney, John D.

"Gods Bearing Gifts for the King," in
The Bulletin of The Cleveland Museum
of Art LIV (1967), pp. 279-289; illus.,
col. plate.

A procession of nome gods bearing offerings to Amenhotep III is the subject of this richly documented article, written with the assistance of Miss Linda Freeman, a student of the author at Case Western Reserve University, who aided in the research. The incomplete procession, showing three nome gods in raised relief, is a striking object, which retains most of its original color. Mr. Cooney believes that it may possibly have come from the mortuary temple of the king and that its fine state of preservation may be due to its having been built into a pylon or some other part of a structure erected by one of Amenhotep's successors. The article contains useful discussion of the iconography of the Cleveland relief and allied representations. It establishes beyond doubt that fragmentary reliefs of nome gods in the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, come from the temple of Ramesses II at Abydos.

Cooney, John D.

"On the Meaning of D [square], " in Zeitschrift
fur Aegyptische Sprache... 93 (1966),
pp. 43-47; illus., plate.

References to "black bronze" in Egyptian literature are to be interpreted as meaning a bronze specially darkened by a sulphide to form a contrast with inlays of other metals. The process was introduced into Egypt, probably from Syria, very early in Dynasty XVIII and continued in use until the end of the pharaonic period. Although all inlaid bronzes are not necessarily of "black bronze" and certain bronzes that are now black are the result of modern restoration, the blackening process was anciently used for the majority of bronzes with inlays of precious metals.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

A recent reorganization within the Department of Antiquities has created three positions of Sub-Directors General under Dr. Gamal Mokhtar. Dr. Gamal Mehrez is Sub-Director in charge of Moslem and Coptic monuments, Dr. Zaki Iskander is Sub-Director in charge of preservation, restoration and technical services (in addition to his former position as head of the laboratory, which he still holds), and Dr. Mohamed Hassan Abdelrahman is Sub-Director in charge of Pharaonic monuments. Dr. Abdelrahman is scheduled to retire during the current month; his successor has not yet been named.

The Directors of the museums are as follows: Dr. Henry Riad, the Egyptian Museum; Dr. Ahmed Hamdy, the Islamic Museum; Dr. Shafik Farid, the Coptic Museum; and Dr. Yussef Shehata, Acting Director of the Greco-Roman Museum in Alexandria.

The Chief Inspectors in the Department of Antiquities this year include: Dr. Abdel Hafez Abdel Al, Luxor and Upper Egypt; Dr. Yakoub Farah, Minia and Middle Egypt; Dr. Munir Basta, Tanta and Lower Egypt; Dr. Kamel Sudki, Giza; and Dr. Ahmed el Tahir, Sakkara. Dr. Hassan el-Bekri remains in charge of the Section of Excavations and Inspectorates in the Department of Antiquities.

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Dr. Myron Bement Smith has received a project grant from The National Endowment for the Humanities to assist him in completing his study of Persian arches, vaults, and cupolas and their relationships to such elements in other architectures in the Near East, including Egypt which has some of the earliest true "Roman" arches known. He has also been named Visiting Distinguished Professor of History of Architecture at The Capitol Campus of The Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Smith continues his thirty-year connection with the Library of Congress as its Honorary Consultant in Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History.

Readers of the Newsletter look forward to receiving prompt notice of publications in the various fields of Egyptian research. The editors would, accordingly, be most grateful to receive offprints or bibliographical notes of articles and books published by members of the Center. They would also like information from American Museums concerning significant acquisitions and special exhibitions of Egyptian material. Please address offprints or notices to:

Mrs. Elizabeth Riefstahl
American Research Center in Egypt
1430 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

RESEARCH OPPORTUNITY

A Research Assistant in the history of Persian and other architectures is being sought by Professor Myron B. Smith. Desk research will be done in (but not for) the Library of Congress. A thorough command of at least one modern European language and the typewriter are mandatory. Write P.O. Box 21141, Washington, D.C. 20009.